

ADAHOONILIGII

(CURRENT EVENTS)

THE NAVAJO LANGUAGE MONTHLY

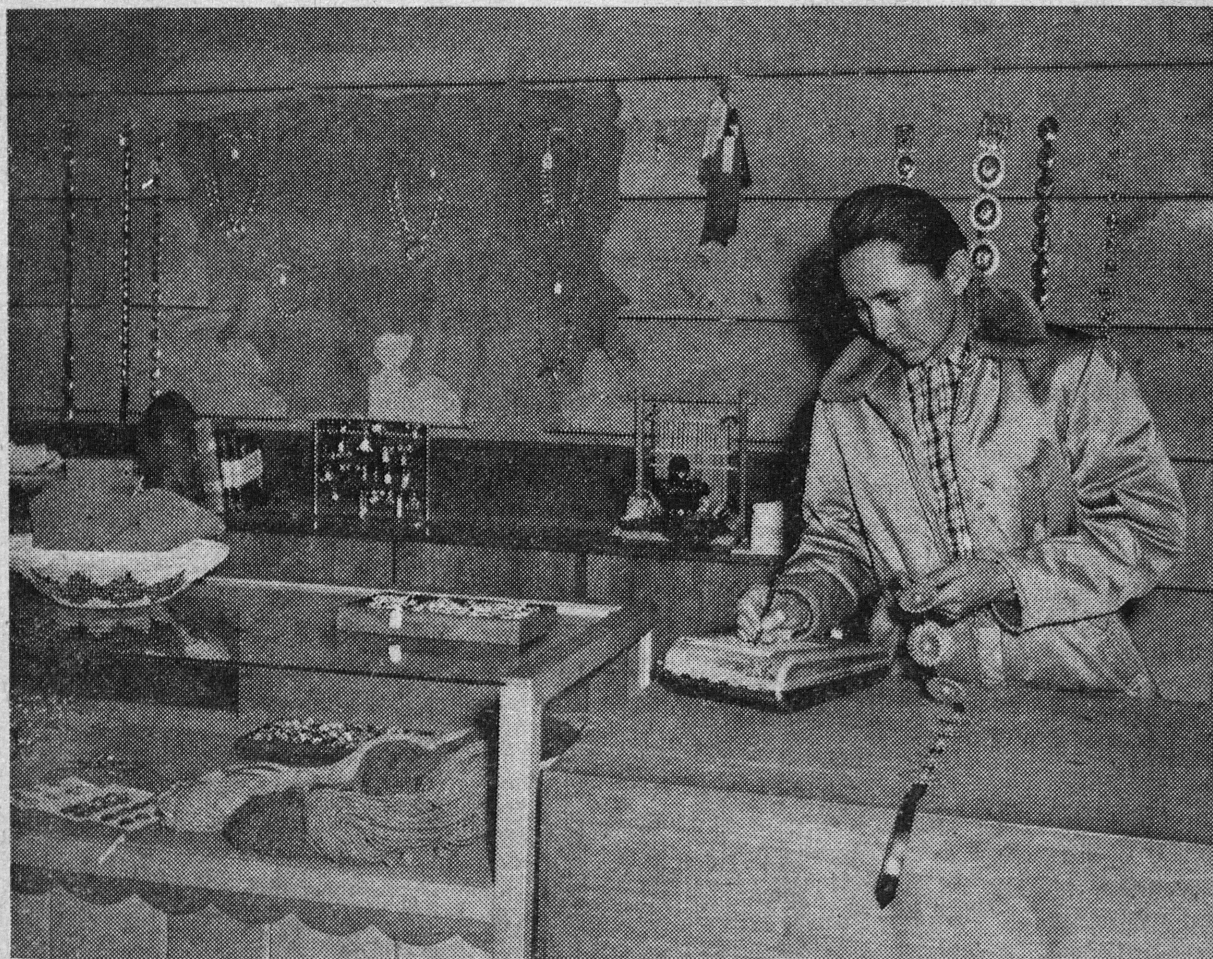
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JULY 1, 1955

Diné Bijéí Bąq Dah Nahaz'áanii Hooghangi 'Azee' Bąq 'Ádaal'íí Dooleelgi Baa Hwiinít'í

'Ániid nídeezidéę bini táá'ts'áadahgóó yootkářędąđ' Tségháhoodzánídi hastóí náhást'éí sinilí ha'nínígíí ndahaz'ąqgo 'ářah silíí'. Azee'íř'íní Dr. Walsh McDermott wolyé 'éí biř 'ářah dzizlíí'. Dr. McDermott 'éí híléi ha'a'ahdéę' naaghá Cornell University Medical School hoolyéédóó.



The Navajo Arts and Crafts Guild is a marketing agency for the sale of better Navajo handicrafts to wholesalers and individuals. The present Guild headquarters is at the Tribal Fair Grounds, Window Rock, Arizona. Ned Hatahli is the manager.

Naabeehó Dine'é bina'ach'ąqah nilíinii béesh řigaii t'áadoo le'é bee 'ádaalyaii, diyogí da 'ádaa-t'éii, 'aadóó diné binaalyéhé nilíinii nináneel'ąqji' nahaniihgo bá haz'ąqgo 'át'é Navajo Arts and Crafts Guild deiřniigo. Kodóó díi naalyéhé yá'ádaat'éehii ts'idá bąqđ da'ilíí góne' yik'é ndayii-léego híléi da'nířts'ąq'góó ndahaniih. Díi Naabeehó binaalye'é bá hooghan ha'nínígíí Tséghá-hoodzánígi 'ahóóhai ná'ádleeřigi bá hooghan. Nihahastóí Ned Hatahli 'ákwii díi naalyéhé ha'nínígíí yá sídá.

'Azee'ál'í haz'qagi t'áa hótsoago bee bíhólníih lá 'áadi. Tséhootsoodóo 'azee'íí'íni Dr. Joseph Duncan wolyé 'éi dó' bíł 'ałah dzizl'íí'.

Díí 'azee'íí'íni nil'íigo kwii bíł 'ałah dzizl'íí' ha'nínigíí t'áa hazhó'ó díí Naabeehó dine'é 'azee'ál'í haz'qagi bee bich'í' 'anáhóót'í'gíí bee 'áká 'ahidi'niilchéét níigo yiniyé naa'aash lá. 'Índa diné bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'ánii biká 'i'doolwołj'í dó' t'áa 'ákót'éego yaa ntsékees lá. Dr. McDermott wolyé ha'nínigíí lą'í diné yit' 'ahéedahółzin. Hádąq' lá 'éiyá Tó Nanees-dizij'í ha'át'íshíí hepatitis wolyéego naasnii' hodoo'niid ni'. 'Íídąq' 'áadi níyáá lá díí 'azee'íí'íni Dr. McDermott wolyé ha'nínigíí. Jó 'áádóó diné lą'í yit' 'ahéedahóosziid lá. Tségháhoodzánídi 'átđó' díkwíidi shíí 'ałah 'aleeh yiniyé niyá. Díí níléi naagháhadi 'éi 'azee' naalkaahj'í binaanish ha'níigo baa hani', 'azee'íí'íni danilíinii díkwíí shíí yit' ndaalnishgo. Jéi 'ádijh bich'í' 'azee' nilíinii ła' shóda-yoost'e' hodoo'niid 'áadi. 'Áko kodi Naabeehó dine'é bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'ánigíí dó' bíł bée-hoozin. 'Áádóó shíí nihá yaa nít'sídiikézígíí 'éi nihá yaa yinit'íigo hodideeshzhiizh. Díí 'azee' ha'nínigíí diné ła' bąqah 'ádaalyaa. Nihahastóí béeesh bąqah dah naaz'ání dabidii'nínigíí kodóo t'áa yiká 'anájahgo Naabeehó bibéeso ła' 'áaj'í yá ch'ídeideez'ą. 'Éi binahj'í díí 'azee'ígíí t'áa yéego bee nihini'doonishgo biniiyé. 'Ákódzaa dóó bee t'áa yá'át'ééh hazl'íigo 'át'é díí Naabeehó bitahgóó. Níwohdąq' 'éi t'áa yéego nihaa yinit'íí nt'ée' díí jéi 'ádijh wolyéii.

'Áko ndi díí 'azee' ha'nínigíí níléi jéi 'ádijh bá 'azee'ádaal'íidi t'éiyá 'ąqah 'ál'íigo bee-haz'ą. 'Áko diné bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'ánii t'ahdii lą'í 'ákóq bida'iilníih. T'áa hooghandi ha'át'éego da díí 'azee'ígíí 'ádąqah 'ál'íi dooleet'ígíí 'éi t'ahdoo 'ánéeh da. 'Áko ndi t'ahdii baa hwiinít'íigo 'át'éé lá 'éidi. Wáashindoon yá ndaalnishii Indians bi'oonishj'í bíł haz'ánii dóó U. S. Public Health Service wolyéego yee dah yikahii díí Dr. McDermott yit' yaa nít'íí lá. Jó 'áko ndi t'ahdii doo ts'ídá hazhó'ó hasht'e' niilkeed da. Daanítsoqo bąqah dah nahaz'ąq shíí díí 'azee'ígíí t'áa hooghandi 'ádąqah 'á-deil'íi dooleet, jó díí t'ahdii baa hwiinít'íigo 'át'éé lá.

Hastóí Naabeehó binant'a'í danilíinii há'á-t'íí náadadi'níi dooleet jó ha'níigo 'éi biniiyé kwii 'ah'íiildee' lá. Níléi Dr. McDermott naagháhadi 'azee'íí'íni danilíinii 'éi t'áa 'íídąq' lą dadííniid lá U. S. Public Health Service wolyéhgíí yit' yaa nídaast'íidgo. 'Áko t'óó bee na'íhonitaah nilíinigíí t'áa bee 'áká 'adiijah

daaníí lá 'áádéé'. 'Éi díí 'áadi yindaha'áhígíí hastóí nahást'éi sinilí ha'nínigíí bíł 'ałah dii-dleetgo bee bíł nahodoonih hodoo'niid lá. Jó nt'ée' 'éi t'áa 'ákót'éego bee hoo'a'go biniiyé 'ałah 'azl'íí'. 'Áádóó 'índa díí bee na'íhonitaah yidoo'aat'ígíí 'azee'íí'íni t'áa bí kwe'é dooleet dadidoonit, 'ákwii daats'í 'átđó' yee nihada'-di'doo'áát daaníí lá.

'Áko 'éi 'ákódzaago biniiyé 'ałah 'azl'íí' dóó t'áa 'aktso t'óó bee lą da'azl'íí'. 'Áádóó 'índa 'at'ch'ishdée' nihí lá kwii baa 'ahééh daniiidzin ni daha'níigo bee 'at'ch'í' hada'iisdz'íí'. 'Áko díí bee 'ééhooziijh nilíinii háádóó shíí haat'ééh dooleet, jó 'éi t'ahdii yaa nídaat'í 'azee'íí'íni. Díí k'ad hooghangi 'azee' 'ádąqah 'ál'í ha'nínigíí yá'át'ééh lá hodoo'niidgo shíí náas kó-doolníit. Wónáásdóó łahgóó hanáadadoot'ih. Jó 'ákót'éego 'aktse nabóhonitaahgo nibéeda-hoyooziijh. Wónáásdóó t'áa níttéel nt'ée' 'ákó-t'éego diné t'áa bí 'azee' 'ádąqah 'ádeil'íi dooleet yá'át'ééh lá hodoo'niidgo.

HOME TREATMENT OF NAVAJO TUBERCULARS MOVES A STEP NEARER REALIZATION

On the evening of July 13, the Advisory Committee met in a special session with Doctor Walsh, McDermott, Head of the Department of Public Health, Cornell University Medical School. Doctor Joseph Duncan, Chief of the Navajo Agency Branch of Health, representing the U.S. Public Health Service, was there, too.

Both men are deeply interested in Navajo health problems, and especially in wiping out tuberculosis. Dr. McDermott is well known to the Tribal Council as well as to many Navajos over the Reservation. He came here several years ago as a consultant at the time of the hepatitis epidemic in the Tuba City area. At the time he first came here, he and his fellow workers in New York Hospital and Cornell University Medical School had a good drug for treating tuberculosis. Dr. McDermott found out that tuberculosis is a serious health problem in the Navajo country. He became interested and got the new drug for treatment of Navajo tuberculars. His interest continued over the past several years. The tribe gave its cooperation and financial help. This resulted in stopping much tuberculosis among the Navajos.

The new drug treatment must be given in a sanatorium. The drug cannot yet be given to Navajo patients in their homes. Dr. McDermott and his fellow workers, as well as the Bureau and the U.S. Public Health Services, hope for a system of home treatment to be worked out, at least for some types of patients. Home treatment would not be possible for all cases, but it might for many.

Much thought has been given to getting home treatment on the Navajo Reservation. An agreement has been reached between the Cornell University Medical School, New York Hospital doctors, and the U.S. Public Health Service. They will help carry out a trial home treatment program, or "pilot project" as it is called. It was to discuss these plans and obtain Advisory Committee approval that Dr. McDermott and Dr. Duncan appeared before the Advisory Committee. Also they asked that the place for the trial program be decided by the medical men.

(Continued on page 3)

ADAHOONILIGII

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(Continued from page 2)

The Advisory Committee gave their approval. They expressed their appreciation. The pilot project may get underway in the near future. The problems must be worked out. If the house treatment program proves to be good, it will be spread to other Reservation areas.

The Medical Center
Fort Stanton, New Mexico
June 6, 1955

Yá'át'ééh 'atah 'áásíí'óó:

Kwá'ásiní noh'íinií, kwe'é hani' t'áá 'at'ch'íí-dígo naaltsoos 'a' nihá bikáá' nideeshjih. 'Éi t'óó nihí' bédahodooz'íí'gíí t'éiyá biniiyé, kwá'ásiní noh'íinií, 'aadi kéyahdi kéedahoh-t'íinií t'áá 'ánó'tso. Jó 'éi díí kodi Fort Stanton, New Mexico hoolyéedi Naabeehó niid'íinií dí-kwíniit'é shíí 'atah kééhwíit'í 'azee' 'ál'íí góne'. Fort Stanton 'éi níléi Naashgalí dine'é kéedahat'íní binii't'aadi 'áhoolyé, Be'aldíila Sinildóó shádi'ááh bich'íjigo neeznádiin dóó bi'qq tsosts'idiin daats'í tsin sitáqgi.

Díkwíí niilt'é shíí kodi 'atah kééhwíit'í, neeznádiin daats'í, t'ah daats'í wóshch'ishdi. 'Éi doo bínida'idíilkid da. 'Azee'ál'íí góne' nidaalnishígíí t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá yá'át'éehgo nihaa 'adahalyá. 'Áko 'éi t'áá 'íiyisíí baa nihí' dahózhó. T'áá 'aqdi danihighandigo shq' 'éi ha'át'íí 'ákót'éego nihaa 'áhalyáq dooleef. Hataat'íi ha'níigo t'óó náás nihidi'noo-t'ahgo doo yá'át'éeh da. Wónáásdóó t'óó yéego nihi'níí'héehgo, 'áko 'índa 'á't'qq tsx'íí'go 'azee'ál'íí'góó dooleef ha'níih. Jó 'éi díí jéi 'ádííh wolyéii nihehataat'íi t'óó doo 'a' dei't'íí da nahalin 'éi bqq 'ádíshní díidí. Yéego ha-de'áhoot'éego doo 'asohodoobéezh da lá. 'Éi bqqago nihijéi bqqah dah haz'áq lá nihi'di'niih-

go t'áá tsx'íí'go 'azee'ál'íí góne' yah 'ahoh-káahgo yá'át'ééh, kwá'ásiní, t'áá shq'odí.

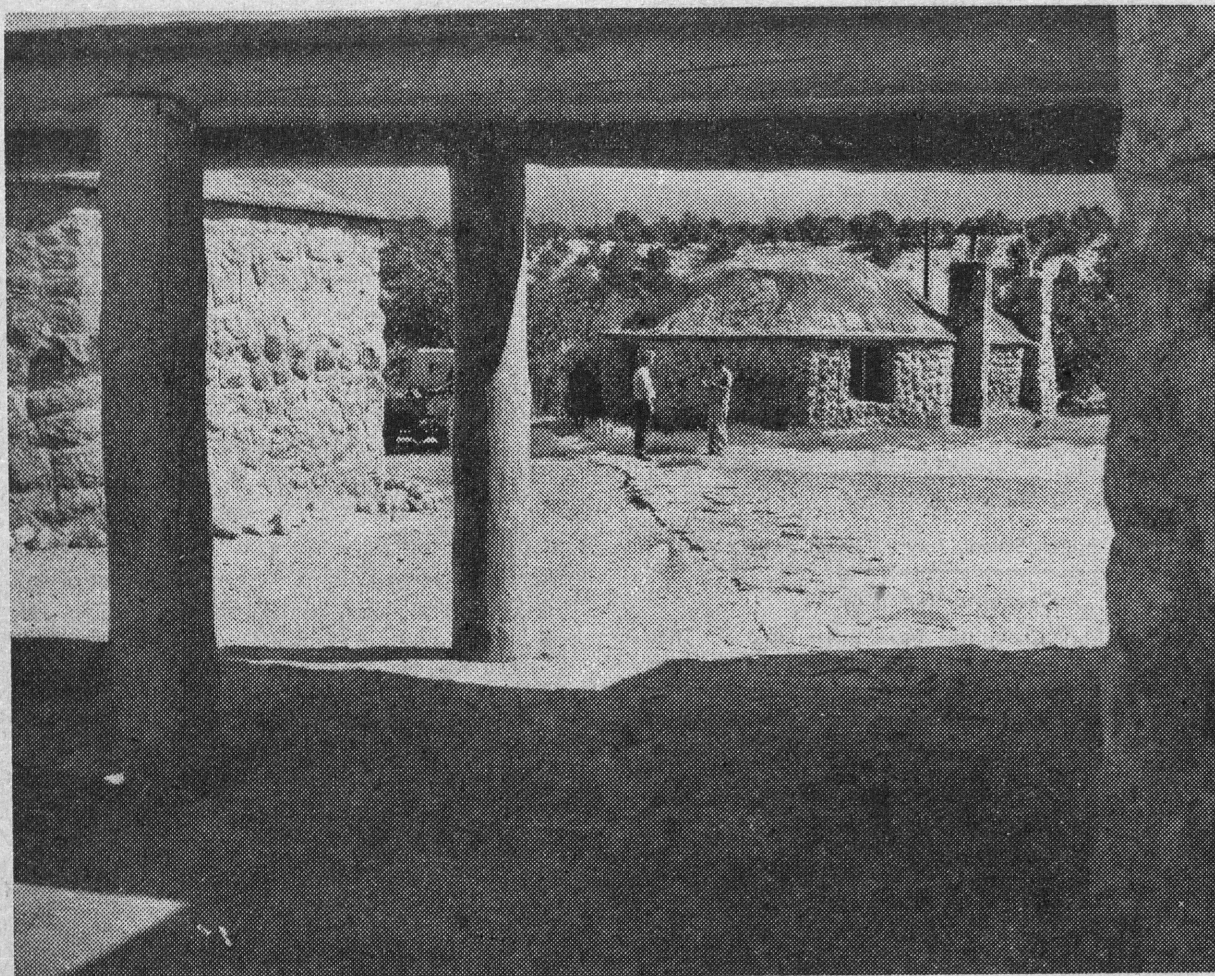
T'áá 'íiyisíí nizhónigo 'aa'adahalyáqgo 'át'éé lá dzq'qdi 'azee'ál'íí góne'. Ch'iyáán naagháagi dó t'áá 'ákwiííí bee nihaa 'adahalyá. 'Áko 'a' dichin niid'íí dooleefígíí t'áá 'ádin. 'Índa 'a' 'ach'áq nihií'héee dooleefígíí dó t'áá 'ádin. Háálá 'ahda t'óó bááhádzoó nída'jilghat. Jó 'akon, kwá'ásiní, doo 'ach'áq hóyee' da dóó doo dichin hóyee' da. Jó 'éi kwe'é Fort Stanton hoolyéegi 'ákót'é. 'Lahgóó shíí 'at'dó t'áá 'ákódaat'éego 'át'é.

'Áádóó 'ashiiké 'a' naaz'í yee 'ák'idahalta' danilíinií bá dahóló. 'Aka' da t'áadoo le'é yee 'ádei't'íí'go yaa naakai. Jó 'éi 'asdzáni bibéeso bizis da 'ádei't'íí dóó sis da. 'Índa 'a' tsiniheeshjii' t'áadoo le'é yee 'ádei't'íí. Picture frame wolyéego tsin naaltsoos binídaaz'áhígíí 'ádei't'íí 'a'. 'Éi yee 'ák'idahalta'. 'Índída 'asdzáni 'azee' bqqh 'adaal'ínígíí ndi t'áá 'ákónánát'é. Jó 'éi yoo dei'eeshgo yee da'at'íí. Sis da yee 'ádei't'íí. 'Áádóó 'a' 'éi da'at'íí. Jó 'akon, 'éi yee 'ák'idahalta'go bee doo bi' 'adahayáq'góó bee 'ada'a'ááh. 'Áádóó 'a' 'éi t'óó naazhjéé' doo yaa nidaakai'góó. Shí 'éi 'áájí 'anishtah, doo baa naasháhagóó t'óó set'íí 'eh. Jó 'akonee', kwá'ásiní, 'ákót'éego 'atah kééhwíit'í kodi, 'azee'ál'íí góne'.

'Áádóó jó k'ad 'éi kwe'é t'áá shí 'ánisht'é-hígíí nihí' ch'ínáánish'aah. 'Éi t'óó bee bik'í tsídadoot'kosígíí t'éiyá biniiyé, kwá'ásiní, dóó t'óó-nihí' bédahodooz'íí'gíí dó t'éiyá biniiyé. 'A' shíí t'óó jínigo t'éiyá dadoohts'a' 'át'éé' díí na'algizh ha'nínígíí. 'A' 'éi nihí' bédahózin 'ákódaníhi'diilyaa yígíí. Jó díí shí 'atah 'ákóshi'diilyaa. Tséhootsoo'ídi nashi'dishgizh. Díí' náahai yéedqá' nashi'dishgizhgo shítsqá' 'a' nahj'í haach'íizh. T'áá' daats'í, díí' daats'í, hólá, 'éi doo yee shí' dahoolni' da. Dóó doo bína'idéet'kid da 'at'dó. 'Áko doo shí' bée'hózin da 'éi. 'Áádóó 'éi 'ákóshi'diilyaa dóó t'áadoo hodina'í yá'át'ééh nísísdíí'.

'Áádóó ch'éénísdzágóo níléi hooghandi naasháago naaki shináahai. 'Áádóó kóhoo't'éédqá' t'ah 'át'éé' níléi háájí da 'azee'ál'íí'góó náádíí-dáát shí'doo'niid. T'áá 'áko lq' 'asé't'íí. Ha'a-t'íí lá biniiyé dooda jinií dooleef, 'azee'ál'íí'gíí lá t'éiyá t'áá hasih ni hájéi bqqah dah haz'áqago niiz'íí. 'Áádóó 'éi Wóózhch'íí'gíí wolyéhígíí tá-diin dóó bi'qq t'áát'á'ígóó yoot'káat'go kwe'é níyá. 'Áádóó díkwíí shíí shee nínáádeezidgo t'ah 'át'éé' 'ahgo shí' hodiniíh náánásd'íí. 'Áádóó hazhó'ó biniiyé shidi'néel'íí'gíí 'át'éé' nichá'áshk'azhí 'át'éé lá shí'doo'niid. 'Áádóó

(Continued on page 4)



The Breezeway at Navajo Mountain Community School. This is the most isolated school on the Navajo Reservation. It is approximately 90 miles from Tuba City, Arizona. There are 30 children attending Navajo Mountain School. Mrs. Lizabeth Eubanks is principal-teacher. —Jack Snow Photo

Naatsis'áán biyaagi 'ólta'ági 'át'é díí kwii hooghan naaznilgo bik'ágíí. Ha'át'éegi da níleí 'ání-záadi t'áá sahdii hooghan ha'nii łeh, 'éigi 'át'éego 'ałch'ishdęę' bich'i' 'ayóó 'ádanízadgo 'ólta' kwii. 'Áłchíní yázhí yázhí tádiin dóó bi'qą naaki da'ólta'. Mrs. Lizabeth Eubank kwii bá 'ólta'go lq'i nááhai k'ad.

(Continued from page 3)

'azee' t'éiyá bił shaa 'aná'átsihgo hodideesh-zhiizh. 'Áádóó 'ániid T'áqchil wolyéhígíí neez-náágóó yootkáłęędą́' shá náánéel'íí' nt'éé' t'áá 'íiyisíí yéego 'ádzaa lá shi'doo'niid. 'Áko k'ad ná bich'i' 'i'doolgishgo nahjii' ná kódoonííł nááshi'doo'niid. T'áá 'áko lą náádeesh'-niid. Ha'át'íish dó' biká le' dooda jiníigo t'óó bich'iji jílį dooleet ho'niiłhįgo t'óó niizį'. 'Éi 'ákódzaa dóó T'áqchil tááts'áadahgóó yootkáłęędą́' 'ahbínigo shá yich'i' 'ada'ashgizhgo shichá áshk'ázhí yęę nahjii' hanáádeiz'ą. 'Áko ndi 'éi k'ad yá'át'ééh.

Jó 'akon, kwá'ásiní, t'áadoo 'át'éhé da na-ho'dilgizhgo. Háálá tsxįįgo yá'át'ééh nízhdoodleet biniiyé 'ákoho'diil'įjh. 'Éi bąą t'áadoo béédaaldzidí. 'Azee'ál'įjį tsxįįgo yah 'ahoh-

káahgo yá'át'ééh, t'áadoo bich'i' ni' danoh-łíní. 'Áádóó shįį k'ad t'áá 'ákót'éhé dooleet. 'Ahéhee' ląą nihił ch'ídahosé'ą, kwá'ásiní. 'Áádóó k'ad t'áá 'ánółtso Diyin nihił dahółłóg le'.

Mr. Joe Weaver.

June 6, 1955

Dear Friends:

I have a little story I would like to tell you. I hope this will be sort of an education for all of you, my friends, who live out in the Reservation and elsewhere. There are some of us Navajos here at a place called Ft. Stanton, New Mexico. We are in a TB Sanatorium. Fort Stanton is about 170 miles south of Albuquerque, near the Mesca-lero Apache Reservation.

I don't know exactly how many Navajo patients are here in the sanatorium. Perhaps there are one hundred, maybe less than that. We do not ask about it. That is why

(Continued on page 5)



These sheep are on the Judge Hardy Ranch. It is located near Crystal, New Mexico.

Tó Nilt's'ílidóó hastiin k'ad 'ánihwii'aahii nilínígíí biljį' lá dibé kwii naakaiígíí.

(Continued from page 4)

we do not know. The first thing I would like to tell you is that people working in this hospital are very kind to us. They help us in every way they can to keep us comfortable. We are very grateful for the good care they are giving us. I often wonder if we would have the same care if we were at home. I doubt it very much. They have good doctors. The Navajos have medicinemen. But I doubt very much that a medicinemen could cure sickness of the lungs. It seems to me that some of our people waste their time with the medicinemen when they have tuberculosis of the lung. They don't realize the time wasted until it is almost too late. Then the sick person is rushed to the hospital. I know how terrible it is to be sick. That is why I would like to say, my friends, if you have any signs of TB, by all means go to a doctor at once, please.

You get the best care in the hospital. They give you good food and plenty of it. I don't know of anyone here yet that complains about being hungry. I know most of the Navajos on the Reservation get hungry for meat. We don't have to worry about getting hungry for meat here at Fort Stanton. We get plenty of meat. So you see that is the way it is, my friends, you don't have to worry about going hungry when you enter a hospital for your sickness. Perhaps in other hospitals you get the same amount of good care.

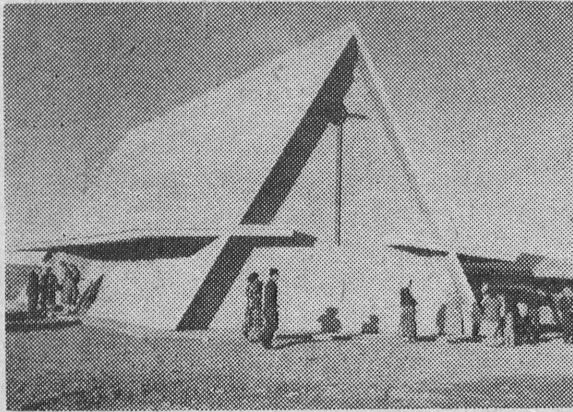
You don't have to worry about being homesick. The

men and boys have many things to work on to keep them busy. Some of them work with leather crafts. They make belts, wallets, and women's purses. Some of the boys work on woodcrafts. They make picture frames, etc. The women patients, too, have many things to work on. They do bead work and many other handicrafts. So you see there is no chance of being homesick. Of course, there are some patients who spend most of their time in bed. I happen to be one of them. I stay in bed all the time, but I am very grateful for the good care we are receiving here.

Now I would like to tell you a few things about myself. This perhaps will give you an idea what some of us have to go through to fight tuberculosis and other illnesses. No doubt some of you have heard other people talk about an operation. Again some of you have had the experience of an operation so you know what it is like. I have gone through an operation at Fort Defiance hospital where some of my ribs were taken out. To tell you the truth, I don't know how many of my ribs were cut away. Maybe three or four. I was never told about it and I never asked about it. All I know is some of my ribs were cut away to help me fight tuberculosis of the lungs. After I had this important operation it did not take me very long to get well.

When I recovered completely I was discharged from

(Continued on page 6)



This is the new Presbyterian Mission at Chinle, Arizona. Kwii kin si'ánígíí Ch'iniljidi 'át'è. Damígo bijj biyi' 'álah ná'ádlee sodizin biniyé.

(Continued from page 5)

the hospital and went home. After spending two years at home I began to have troubles again. But I did not give up. When I was told that I had to go to the hospital I agreed right away. I knew the hospital was the only chance to save my life, so I readily agreed. Arrangements were made for me to enter the hospital here at Fort Stanton. So, a year ago last March 31st, I arrived here. After several months here I had another sickness. After a thorough check my sickness was diagnosed as some kind of kidney ailment. Then I took a series of shots for my new sickness. I was checked again last April 10 and doctors found out that my sickness was getting worse, so something else had to be done. They told me that one of my kidneys would have to be removed. I again agreed because I know that the sickness was killing me so something certainly had to be done. So on the morning of April 13 I was again put on an operating table and one of my kidneys was removed. Now I feel much better.

So you see, friends, there isn't really anything to an operation if you cooperate with the doctors. When an operation has to be done it has to be done for your own good. So don't be afraid to go to a doctor. You may not need an operation after all. Even if you do it is for your own good. The quicker you get it done the quicker you will be well again. That is why I advise you not to hesitate to see a doctor. This is the little story I want to tell my people and I appreciate the opportunity of doing so. May God bless you all.

Joe Weaver

'Áłchíní Dabidí'néel'jį'

Kwii baa hani'ígíí t'áá 'ániidígo baa na'as-dee' Na'nízhoozhígi. Na'nízhoozhí binaagi híléi Soodzít bóhoneel'áago dóo híléi Tóta' bóhoneel'áago da'nítch'ishídéé' 'áłchíní bits'in bąqđ dah nahaz'áanii 'álah 'ádaalyaa t'áá-łajínigo bee hoo'a'go. Be'aldíila Sinildéé' 'azee'íł'íní Dr. Edward Forbis wolyéé léi' kwii nýáago 'éi 'áłchíní deinéel'jį'. T'áadoo le'é 'áłchíní bee bąqđ dah nahaz'áqđ shįį bédahodoozįį dóo ha'át'éego bá baa hwiinít'jį dooleet daanígo yiniyé 'adaat'jį lá. New Mexico

Public Welfare wolyéego yee dah yikahii 'ákót'éego yee dahoot'a'go kwii baa na'asdee' lá.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN EXAMINED

Nearly one hundred crippled children were examined in Gallup recently. The examinations were held at the Gallup Community Indian Center. The children were examined to learn what kind of treatment they need. The children came from McKinley, San Juan and Valencia counties. Dr. Edward Forbis of Albuquerque made the examinations. The clinic was held by the New Mexico Public Welfare Department.

'Ats'íis Baa 'Áháyąqgi Biniyé 'Álah 'Azlįį'

Diné bijéi bąqđ dah nahaz'áanii bi'oonishjį baa hwiinít'jįgo tágįį biniyé 'álah 'azlįį' Na'nízhoozhígi. 'Éi dąqđqđ' 'ákót'éego baa na'as-dee'. Na'nízhoozhígi nihoot'áago da'nítch'ishídéé' nda'isdee'. Diné bijéi bąqđ dah nahaz'áanii híléi t'áá'ó'di 'azee' bąqđ 'ádaal'ínígíi yindaalnishii 'ła' niheeskai, 'índa Yootódjį ha-hoodzójį Jéi 'Ádjįh yindaalnishii dó', Naabeehó binant'a'í danilínii dó' 'ła', American Indian Development wolyéego yee dah yikahii dó' 'ła' niheeskai, Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishígíi dó' 'ła', 'áádóo binaadéé' danilínii díkwii shįį 'álah silįį'.

Biniyé 'álah 'adooleet' hodoo'niidígíi 'éi kót'é: (1) Diné bijéi bąqđ dah nahaz'áanii 'azee' bąqđ 'ádaal'jįgóo t'áadoo le'é bee bich'į' 'anídahazt'i' danilínii 'ahít deíłzhódoltah biniyé; (2) 'áádóo 'índa kojį jéi 'ádjįh wolyéi bi'oonishjį dó' naanish ndaat'įgi 'łahgóo t'áá 'anídahazt'i'go 'át'é, 'éi hoł bédahodoozįį biniyé; (3) 'áádóo 'índa Naabeehó dine'é 'ats'íis baa 'áháyąqgi bíhoo'aah bich'į' naat'į' dooleetgi baa hwiinít'jį; (4) 'áádóo 'índa díi kwii 'álah daazlįį' ha'nínígíi t'áá 'át'é 'ahéedahozhdoolzįįgo hanaanish danilįį shįį yá'á-t'éehgo náas deíłt'éeh dooleet biniyé 'álah 'áho'diilyaa.

Cornell Medical College hoolyéego 'azee' bídahoo'aahdéé' 'azee'íł'íní Dr. Robert L. Yeager wolyéé léi' nýá. 'Éi díi jéi 'ádjįh binanishgi t'áá díkwígóo yee hoł nahasni' dóo 'azee' 'ániid bée' deetq nilínii 'ąqđ 'ádaal'jįgi yaa nahasni'.

'Áádóo 'índa díi kwii baa dahwiinít'jį da-nilínígíi náąsgóo t'áá nabik'į yáti' dooleet ha'át'éegi da biniyé dígi 'át'éego 'ahíná'iil-dahgo hodoo'niid. 'Áko binahjį' 'ééhózin dooleetii, 'anídahazt'i' danilįįgóo ndeítkaah dooleetii 'ła' nidoo'nił hodoo'niid. 'Éi 'ákódzaa dóo táá'osdee'.

HEALTH CONFERENCE

Recently there was a three-day Tuberculosis confer-

(Continued on page 7)

(Continued from page 6)

ence in Gallup. Organizations taking part in the conference were: Off-Reservation Sanatorium officials, State Tuberculosis Associations, Navajo Tribal officials, American Indian Development officials, Bureau of Indian Affairs officials and others.

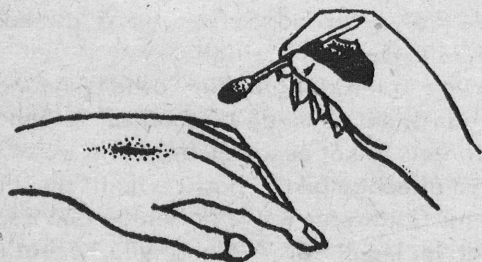
It was the object of this conference: (1) to acquaint those taking part with problems of the Navajo patient in off-Reservation sanatoria; (2) to explore problems faced by administration in off-Reservation sanatoria; (3) to study health education problems of Navajos; and (4) to improve working relationship on patient care of off-Reservation Sanatorium officials, the Navajo tribe, the Navajo Agency and others.

Dr. Robert L. Yeager of Cornell Medical College spoke to the conference. He described the use of modern drugs in treatment of tuberculosis.

At the end of the conference a permanent association was formed to continue these studies.

FROM THE BRANCHES

Health:



'Atah Doo Hałts'iidii Naatniihígíí (continued)
Bilagáanaají 'azee' danilíinii 'éí bééhózinígo díí
ch'osh doo yit'íinii ha'nínígíí bee naatseed.
Ha'át'éegi da hakáá' yihéęsgo 'azee' bíjítłohgo
ch'osh da'athéęsii yéę neit'íí.

Ha'át'éegi da hakágí tsiih yilki'go, jiigishgo da
bilagáana be'aze' bíjítłohgo ch'osh doo yit'
íinii nahgóó kóyii'ííh.

Ha'át'éegi da hakágí tsiih yilki'go, jiigishgo da
bich'íí 'azee' danilíinii bíł béédahózin
'azee'íí'íní.

'Índa łóód 'ádaat'éii da bich'íí 'azee' dani-
líinii bíł béédahózin 'azee'íí'íní.

'Áko níléi ha'át'éegi da halóodgo 'azee'íí'íní
nilíinii 'ałtsé há yiní'ííh dóó 'asdzání 'azee'
yee 'aa'adahalyánígíí 'azee' łóód bá yá'a-
t'éehii yee yit'íí hodoonihgo łá' hqgh 'íidoo-
lííł.

'Ółta'jí ndi t'áá 'ákót'é, 'azee'íí'íní halóód há
yidinóol'ííł, 'áádóó bá 'ółta'í yit'íí hodoonihgo
azee' łóód bá yá'át'éehii hqgh 'íidoolííł.

(Łá' baa nááhání' dooleet)

HOW SICKNESS TRAVELS (continued)

The doctor's medicine will kill germs.

Putting the medicine on the itch will kill the itch mite.

Putting the medicine on a cut place will kill the germs.

The doctor knows the right medicine to put on a cut place.

The doctor knows the right medicine to put on a sore.
The doctor will tell the nurse the right medicine to put
on a sore.

The doctor will tell the teacher the right medicine to put
on a sore.

Binahjį' Atom Bomb Béé'deetáanii

Albert Einstein wolyéego hastiin t'áá 'íiyisíí
t'áá yéego náás sil'íí' nt'ée' dądąq' 'ádin ha'-
níigo baa hóóni'. Ha'át'íí shjį, bilagáana daa-
ts'í niljįgo. Díí hastiin kwii baa hani'ígíí ts'ídá
t'áá 'íiyisíí doo 'asohodoobéézhgóó t'áadoo
le'é nayik'í tséłkees nt'ée' jini. Jó 'éí beego
t'áá níłtéel béého'dilzin nt'ée' lá. T'áadoo le'é
neitkaahgo łá' yit'íí qtsiikézigíí beego k'ad 'akóq
atomic bomb wolyé ha'níigo baa dahani'ígíí
béé'deetą jini. Jó bí yit'íí 'áhooolaa.

Níléi tónteel tsé'naadi Germany hoolyéedi
bi'dizhchj jini díí hastiin, tsosts'idliin dóó bi'qą
hastąq náahai yéędąq'. T'áá 'áadi biyaa hazl'íí'
lá. T'áá yéego hastiin sil'íí'go shjį Hitler wol-
yéego hastiin bidághaa' dah shijaa' yéę 'áadi
hóólchj'. Wónáásdóó 'ałk'ijiiyéé'. 'Ákódzaago
shjį Einstein 'áádéę' hani'ichąq'. Kodí Wáa-
shindoon biyaa kééhwiit'íinii nihitah níyáá lá.
'Éí naadiin náahai yéędąq' 'ákódzaa. 'Áádóó
shjį kwii 'ashdla' bináahaigo naaltsoos bá háa-
na' t'áá kojí 'atah niljį dooleet biniyéé.

Matter wolyéego t'áadoo le'é yee hadadí-
t'éii na'íiłnáa dooleetgo haz'ą níigo yaa ná-
hálnih nt'ée' lá. 'Éí shjį t'áá bí neitkaahgo
'ákót'éego yéédi'níłq. Haa'í yee' ha'níigo
'aadóó baa ní'diildee'ígíí beego atomic bomb
wolyéhígíí béé'deetą jini. 'Áko t'áá 'aaníí 'áníí
lá.

"Díí hastiin Einstein wolyéhéę ts'ídá hótąago
nák'ee'qą ntsáhákeesgo nihá 'áyiilaa." níí lá
Eisenhower díí hastiin yaa yáłti'go.

'Azhą 'ákót'éego t'áadoo le'é bee 'at'í'dool-
níłtii há shóyoost'e' ndi 'anaa' wolyéii ts'ídá
dooda níigo yee yáłti' łeh nt'ée'. T'áadoo
'ałk'ée'íijahí, hazhó'ó hasht'e' hodít'éego kéé-
hoht'í, ts'ídá 'éí t'éiyá bidadoolkaal níigo yee
yáłti' nt'ée' lá 'ałdó'.

Ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí t'áá doo 'asohodoobéézh-
góó ntsékees nt'ée' jini díí hastiin. 'Áko bitsii-
ghąq' yéę 'éí hasht'e' níigjįgo k'ad níłáahdi
naalkaah jini. Ha'át'éegi lá ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí
bee bíł 'ééhózin nt'ée' lá ha'níigo.

DISCOVERER OF THE ATOM BOMB DIES

Albert Einstein died April 18. He was 76 years old.
His work made possible the discovery of the atomic
bomb.

Einstein was born in Germany. He came to this coun-
try over 20 years ago. He became an American citizen in
1940. Einstein left Germany to escape from Hitler.

(Continued on page 8)



Mr. Charles E. Morelock is director of schools for the Navajo Agency. Previously, Mr. Morelock was Principal of Haskell Institute, Superintendent of Phoenix Indian School and Area Director of Schools for the Phoenix Area. Recently he delivered the commencement address to the graduates at Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

—Jack Snow Photo

Bilagáana kwii sidáhígíí Mr. Charles E. Morelock wolyé. Naabeehó kéedahat'ínígíí bitahgóó Wááshindoon be'ólta' naaznilígíí t'áa 'altso yinant'a'í nilj. Tségháhoodzánígí 'éí sidá díí hastiin. Wááshindoon yá naalnishgo lq'í bináahai lá. Ch'óoshdą́ą́ Haskell Institute hoolyéedi bá 'ólta'í yit ndaalnish nt'ée' lá School Principal niljigo. 'Áádóó Phoenix Indian School hoolyéedi 'ólta' yinant'a'í náánídlj nt'ée' lá. T'áa 'ákwii 'ólta' yinant'a'í niljigo díí 'ólta'ágíí t'áa hótsoago bee bihólníihgo 'ánááb'ídiilyaa lá. Jó k'ad 'éí Naabeehó bitahjí Wááshindoon be'ólta'ágíí t'áa 'altso yinant'a'í niljigo Tségháhoodzánígí dah sidá. Dą́ą́ą́ nléí Chilocco Indian School hoolyéego naayáago 'áadi 'ólta'í 'ólta' yíghah da'afee-hígíí yich'í' yááłti'. T'áa 'áádęę' t'áa 'éí biniiyé hágo bi'doo'niidgo.

(Continued from page 7)

One of Einstein's ideas was that all matter was engery. This means that things like rocks, wood or uranium are

energy. Experts used this idea to build the atomic bomb.

President Eisenhower said, "No other man contributed so much to knowledge."

Although he made the atomic bomb possible, Einstein loved peace. He always spoke out against war. He thought that men should find ways of living together without fighting.

Einstein left his brain for doctors to study. It is thought that they may learn new things by this study.

Kéyah Bik'é 'Azláago 'Ada'ii'níłgíí

Arizona wolyéego hahoodzooígíí biyi'jí Indians kéedahat'íinii bikéyah danilíinii t'áa 'altso t'áa 'as'ahágóó 'ada'ii'níłgo la' yá'a-t'ée' dooleet nt'ée' níllá hastói Arizona biyi'-dóo nléí ha'a'ahdi 'atah dah síkéhígíí. Jó k'ad díí kéyah bik'é 'azláago 'a'ii'níłgíí t'áa bee nahaz'ą́ą ndi doo 'as'ahgóó 'a'ii'níł da. T'áadoo ts'ídá náhodniiłzhishí t'áa 'áko bíghah 'aleeh. 'Áko hazhó'ó bits'ą́ą́dóó 'a'doodit' doo yá'áchxóq da. T'áa hazhó'ó Naabeehó dine'é t'éiyá nizaadgóó yee has'ą́ díí kéyah bik'é ni'ilyéego 'a'ii'níłgíí.

Kéyah 'a'ii'níłgíí naadiin 'ashdla' náahaij' bee haz'ą́ago 'éí ts'ídá bíghah níí lá Senator Goldwater. 'Ákót'éego 'éí bee 'iiná yá'át'ée' dóo yá'át'ée'go bikáá' hasht'e hojiit'j. Jó díí Senator Goldwater wolyé ha'nínígíí dóó Representative Udall 'éí Arizona yii' kéehat'íinii t'éiyá yaa yáłti.

'Áko náánáłta' 'ádaaniigo 'éí Indians kéedahat'jígóó t'áa 'altsogo 'ákót'éego yá'át'ée' dooleetęę daanií lá. 'Áádóó 'inda díí Indians danilíinii bini' t'áa bí bikéyah bee bídahólníihgo yá'át'ée' daanií lá ła'.

LONGER LEASE PERIODS REQUESTED FOR INDIANS

Arizona Indians should have longer leasing rights for their land. This is the opinion of two Arizona congressmen. Most tribes can grant leases just for short times. Only the Navajos can give long leases. Representative Udall says all tribes should be able to do this.

Senator Goldwater wants leases as long as 25 years. He says this will help the tribes in business and in farming. If longer leases were available there would be more construction.

Some leaders in Washington want longer leasing rights for Indians everywhere. They say the tribes should have more control over their land.

Béeso Nááhábijhígíí Bik'é Ni'ilyéegi

(Sherman Bulletin)

Income tax wolyéego béeso 'iil'íinii ła' Wááshindoon bich'í' kódaalne'ígíí naaltsoos bee hadadilne'gi nihił bédahózingo yá'át'ée' h. T'áa nináháhááh bik'eh 'ákót'éego naaltsoos bee yah 'anídaha'níł. T'ą́ą́chil wolyéhígíí 'ashdla'áadahgóó yookkáłj' beehaz'ą́ díí

(Continued on page 9)



Peter Pinto Begay works at the Beard Foundry, Arkansas City, Kansas. He was a student in the Special Navajo Program. He attended Chilocco Indian School, Chilocco, Oklahoma.

Peter Pinto Begay wolyéé lá kwii naalnishígíí. 'Ólta'jì naanish bídahoo'aahígíí binahjì' k'ad n'léi Arkansas City, Kansas hoolyéedi béesh t'áadoo le'é bee 'ádaalne' góne naalnish. 'Ashdla' náahaijì 'ólta' ha'nínígíí 'atah yólta' nt'ée' Chilocco Indian School hoolyéedi.

(Continued from page 8)

naaltsoos háadadilne'ígíí. Díí béeso yígíí nílááh nihá hoot'áá'jì lq'ígóó bee nda'anish. 'Ólta' bee nihá 'ádahalne', 'atiin da. 'Índa háadi da nihe'ana'í niljì shjì 'ta' 'ananihish-chjìgo bee 'ák'i 'adiilt'oh dooleet díí béeso yígíí. 'Aadóo kójj' t'áa kódashonishéigo lq'íjj' choo'jìgo 'át'é díí béeso income tax wolyéego nihits'áq' bihidi'ní'ígíí. 'Áko bikée' saad nidzist'i' dooleetígíí t'áa doo bohónéedzqá da.

N'léi naaki ts'áadah nídeezidjì' béeso nihaa hinidéhígíí, béeso bik'é naalnishígíí hastáqadi neeznádiin t'áa bich'jì'gi naalkidgo 'azh'q' béeso 'ta' nihits'áq' nídiin'ni ndi 'éi nát'áq' nihaa nídoon'ni. 'Éi biniiyé naaltsoos hadadilne'. Béeso bik'é nijilnishígíí hastáqadi neeznádiin dóo níwohji' 'iilki'go 'éi Wááshindoon 'ta' bíí' neheleeh. Honant'a'í hoł niljìgo díí doo bikée'



Raymond Pete is from Bellemont, Arizona. He attends Fort Sill Indian High School, Lawton, Oklahoma. He is finishing cleaning his dormitory room.

Ná'ázt'i' hoolyéédjé' 'ashkii Raymond Pete wolyéego n'léi Fort Sill Indian School hoolyéedi 'atah 'ólta' lá díí. 'Ólta' di n'léi dazhniyah góne' t'áa hó baa 'ádahojilyq. T'áa 'éi bee na'nitin 'át'é 'áldó'.

saad nidzist'i' da. Honant'a'í hoł niljìgo 'income tax 'ta' t'ahdii bee hqgh háá'áago t'áa bá shó'joost'e'é t'áa 'áko bich'jì' nizh'dooléet. 'Ákót'éego 'ahí'ká 'anijíjahgo t'áadoo beet-t'éhé da.

INCOME TAXES

We should know how to fill out an income tax return. We must fill one out every year. Income tax must be paid by April 15. It is the duty of every citizen to pay income tax. This tax money is used to run our government. The money is spent for school, roads, defense and many other things.

If we earn less than \$600 we will receive the withholding tax back. If we earn more than \$600 we have to pay income tax. If we owe tax money it is our duty to pay the tax. Good citizens cooperate with the government.—David Hale, Chilocco.

Tó Hajilohnii

Tó Hajiloh hoolyéedi Kiis'ánii kéédaha-t'ínígíí t'áa 'ákwii bilagáana naalyéhé yá sídáhí nilínígíí yì' 'a'ch'jì' nídadichxq' ha'níigo baa hani'. Ha'át'éego 'ályaago lá yá'át'ééh dooleet lá ha'níigo Kiis'ánii Binant'a'í

(Continued on page 10)



Mrs. Maude Long is helping Helen Yazzie Begaye with English. Helen is recording her voice. Later she will listen to what she has said. Then the teacher can help her to learn proper pronunciation.

**Bilagáana bizaad yá'át'éehgo bee yáti' bího-
jiit'aahgo bikáa' kwii. Béesh dah joo'áligíí bi-
yí'jii' yájiit'go níwohíí béesh hataaí nahalingo
yik'i niyiniit. 'Áádóó 'índa nát'áá' nídziis-
ts'áá'go níléi nda'iisdzií'go há k'éeyootdoot bá
'ólta'í hadaáhdéé' dah sidáhígíí. 'Ákót'éego
t'áá hó hazaad nídziists'áá'go bilagáana k'eh-
jí yáti' bídahojiit'aah.**

(Continued from page 9)

All-Pueblo Council deiłnínígíí yaa nídaat'í jinií. Naalyéhé yá sidáhi nilínígíí Fred Thompson wolyéé lá. Binaalye'é bá hooghan bee wójihígíí 'éi Santo Domingo Indian Trading Post wolyéego bee wójíí lá. Tó Hajilohnii 'ei t'óó haqh hadaajilgo, 'índa ta' béeso hada'ii'niiłgo wónáásdóó 'aqh háát'á nilíinii k'ad táadi míil béesogóó yilkił níí lá naalyéhé yá sidáhi. 'Áko doo shich'í' nináda'jidléégóó k'ad kóó hoolzhish níí lá. Ła' díí' náahai yéedáá' haqh hadaazhijil ní' 'éi t'ahdii doo shich'í' nináda'jidléé da níí lá.

Tó Hajilohnii 'ádaanigo naalyéhé bá hooghan doo nihidéét'i' da ndi Santo Domingo Indian Trading Post ha'nigo béé wójí, 'áko díí naalyéhé yá sidáhi jilíinii nihízhí'ígíí binahjii' béeso 'ájíł'í daaníí lá. 'Éi baqgo t'áadoo nihízhí' bee wójihí dooleet daaníí lá Tó Hajilohnii. Yízhíhígíí 'éi t'áadoo biniyéhégóó

baa saad nihighá, níléi 'adahwiis'áágóó díkwii-go shíí Santo Domingo dahoolyé níí lá naalyéhé yá sidáhi. 'Áko díí shinaalye'é bá hooghan bee wójihígíí doo nihidéét'i' da níí lá.

T'áa 'áádóó Tó Hajilohnii binant'a'í nilínígíí 'ániigo díí kojí nihí 'ádá bee hosiil'áanii łahgo nihits'áá' k'izhníti'go 'át'é díí naalyéhé yá sidáhi jilíinii níí lá. Kojí nihinahagha' nilíinii baa hááh daniidzingo t'ahdii kóó náás deiłniilyé, 'áko 'éidígíí díí naalyéhé yá sidáhi jilíinii níléi bilagáana bitahgóó baa nahojilni'-go 'aadéé' nihik'i na'aldeeh níí lá. Nihí 'éi kodóó 'ákót'éego nihá baa nahól'ni' doo dahodii'-nii da. 'Áko 'ákwii 'atdó' nihíł ní'jiisíihgo 'át'é níí lá naat'áanii nilíinii.

'Áko nd díí 'aqh hadasét'áhígíí 'éi doo yóó 'adideesh'áat da níí lá naalyéhé yá sidáhi. T'áa baiinisht'jigo t'áa na'adeetgi da hats'áá' náhideeshłah níí lá 'atdó'. 'Áádóó díí Tó Hajilohnii haqh hadasét'áhígíí 'ei chidí bits'a' dahólónígíí łáqgo hoł deiłlyeedígíí hats'áá' náhideeshłahgo binahjii' shá ninádazh'doodleet. 'Éi doodago 'éi béeso bik'é nidaajilnishígíí t'áa shí łahjii' hats'áá' náhideeshłah níí lá 'atdó'.

Bibéézh ní't'ii dó' ta' 'ákwii yíkai lá hádąá' shíí. Ha'át'éego lá 'ádahi'doh'ni daanigo. Hazhó'ó baa hwiinít'jigo shíí t'áa yá'a-t'éehgo t'áa 'atłh'ishjii' nihá k'ééhodpodootgo 'át'é daaní jinií 'éi. Díí naalyéhé bá hooghan ha'nínígíí 'éi bibéézh ní't'ii bileezh bikáa'gi si'áá lá. 'Éi shíí báago díí naalyéhé yá sidáhi Tó Hajilohnii yik' 'atłh'í' nida'ditsihígíí bita' 'adiikah daanigo yiniyé yíkai. 'Áko t'ahdii shíí baa hwiinít'jigo 'át'é.

DISPUTE AT SANTO DOMINGO

The All-Pueblo Council is studying a dispute at the Santo Domingo Pueblo. A trader there says the people owe him more than \$3,000. The trader is Fred Thompson. He owns the Santo Domingo Indian Trading Post. Mr. Thompson says the people have owed him money as far back as 1951.

Some of the Indians have objected to the name of Mr. Thompson's trading post. They do not want it to be called Santo Domingo. Mr. Thompson says there is nothing wrong in this. He says the name has nothing to do with the pueblo.

The governor of the pueblo says the trader has broken the rules of the pueblo. He says Mr. Thompson has advertised the people's dances and towns without their permission.

Mr. Thompson says that if the people do not pay him what they owe him he will take their property. He says this will include their pickup trucks. He also wants to take money out of their wages.

Officials of the Santa Fe Railway have offered to act as peacemakers in the dispute. The Santa Fe owns the land where the trading post is located.



These scouts are members of the Mesa Vista Sanatorium Troop. Mesa Vista is one of the contract sanatoria for Navajo tubercular patients. Jason T. Wallace, Troop Committee Chairman of the new Scout unit, accepts the charter from C. W. Anderson, district representative, as Norman Wilson, assistant Scoutmaster, and Ted Graves, Scoutmaster, look on (left center). Members of the Troop to the right of Mr. Anderson in the picture are, left to right, Leroy Jack, junior assistant Scoutmaster (half hidden), Frank Clark, assistant Patrol Leader, Phil Benally, Harry Billy, David Curley, Victor Beck, Patrol Leader; Tony Toledo, John Gould and Wilson Buck.

Naabeehó t'áá dahóyáanii dóó 'áłchíní da bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'áanii ła' nłéí nizaadi 'azee' bąqah 'ádaal'j. Díí 'ashiiké yázhí kwii naazínígíí 'éí nłéí Dibé Ntsaa biláahdi Mesa Vista Sanatorium hoolyéedi baa 'adahayánígíí 'adaat'j. Boy Scouts wolyéego 'ashiiké yázhí yee 'idahool'aahígíí 'aldó' ła' yee dah yikah lá. Charter wolyéhígíí naaltsoos ła' bee bá háána' lágo nabi'eeshii bí-lák'eeltsoozgo bikáá' kwii.

'Azee'ál'jidi Scout Troop Hóló

Diné bijéí bąqah dah nahaz'ánígíí nłéí Boulder, Colorado hoolyéedi lą'í 'azee' bąqah 'ádaal'j. 'Áko 'áádóó 'ashiiké t'áá yá'át'éeń nidaasdl'ígíí ła' Boy Scouts wolyéhígíí yee 'atah danilj.

Táá' nídeezid yéedąą' Scout troop hólóq dooleet hodoo'niid. 'Éí 'ákódzaago 'ashiiké ła'ts'áadah dóó dego béédáahaiígíí tseebíí yil-t'éego 'atah bízhi' 'adaalyaa. 'Éí 'ákódzaa dóó 'inda t'áadoo le'é yidahool'aahgo yaa nídiikai. Tsin da biih náwo'í yee nideigizhgo t'áadoo le'é nizhónigo yee 'ádeit'j. Tł'óót bida'atł'o'gi da t'áá 'altso yidahool'aah. 'Áko yee 'áłch'j' ninákahgo doo nidilna' shj'j 'áłtsé tł'óót yéé da'atł'ooh. 'Éí beego doo bit'adahayáągógó bee 'ada'a'ááh dóó t'áá 'éí t'áadoo le'é bee bída-

hoo'aah díí Boy Scout wolyéhígíí 'atah jiljigo.

Ted Graves wolyé 'azee'ál'j' góne' bá 'ólta'í nilínígíí, 'éí kwii Boy Scouts dah yoo'ish lá. Norman Wilson dóó Leroy Jack 'éí biká 'a-ná'ahi'nilchééh. Díí 'ashiiké kwii bízhi'ígíí t'áá 'atah 'azee' bąqah 'ál'j' áadi.

SCOUT TROOP AT SANATORIUM

A Navajo Boy Scout Troop has been organized at the Mesa Vista Sanatorium. The Sanatorium is located in Boulder, Colorado. There are eight Scouts in the Troop. All the boys are patients at the sanatorium.

The Troop was started three months ago. The Scouts have been doing very good work. They carve neckerchief slides out of wood. They also conduct knot tying contests.

Mr. Ted Grave is the Troop Scoutmaster. He is a teacher at the sanatorium. Norman Wilson, a Navajo patient, is Assistant Scoutmaster. Leroy Jack, also a patient, is Junior Assistant Scoutmaster.



Naabeehó Yinant'a'i Niljį Nt'é'ęę

Mr. Allan G. Harper wolyęego Tségháhoodzánídóo Naat'áanii T'áátá'í ha'nínígíí niljį nt'é'ęę t'áá 'ániidígo 'ádin ha'níigo baa hóóni'. Tségháhoodzánígi nihá dah sidáago dįį náahai. Kóhoot'éeđqá' Wááshindoongóo dah náadiidzáago 'aadi Indians Binant'a'i ha'níigo nihinant'a'i náánídlínígíí yíł nínáánálnish nt'éé'. 'Éi 'áájį binaanish naat'i'ígíí biniiyé naghái Yootó hoolyé ha'nínígíí bilááhjí Espanola, New Mexico hoolyéhégi náánádzáá nt'éé' t'áá 'ákwii 'ádin lá.

Indians wolyéii bi'oonishjí t'áá 'át'é bił bée-hózin nt'éé' díí hastiin. Neeznáa náahaijį Naabeehó dóo 'Ayahkinii bá nda'doonish ha'níigo béeso t'óó 'ahayóí ch'ideet'ánęę ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí yinaashnish. Ts'ídá t'áá 'íiyisíí Naabeehó yá naaldzilgo hoolzhiizh.

'Áłtséedqá' be'asdzqá nt'é'ęę Kathleen Ross Harper wolyéé nt'éé', 'éi t'ahdii Tségháhoodzánígi sidáhqáđqá' bits'qá' 'ádin siljį'. 'Áko 'éi Tséhootsooigi łeeh yiltj. 'Áádóó 'asdzání łá' 'ánááyiidlaa nt'éé'. Biye' dó' hóló 'áłtséedqá' be'asdzáanęę bee. Mr. Harper yęę 'ádingo t'áá Tséhootsooigi nínáánáltj.

ALLAN G. HARPER DIES

Mr. Allan G. Harper died at Espanola, New Mexico recently. He was Area Director for the Navajo-Hopi Area from 1950 until 1954. In 1954 he was transferred to the Washington office. He remained at this post until his death.

Mr. Harper was an expert on Indian Affairs. Nationally he was known for his Navajo-Hopi Long Range Program. He was ever a friend toward Navajo self-government. Mr. Harper was also author of several books.

He was buried at Fort Defiance Memorial Cemetery beside his first wife Katherine Ross Harper. He is survived by his wife Mrs. Eloise Harper and his son Ned.

Hastóí Béesh Bqah Dah Naaz'ání Niná'nilgo T'óó 'Áłah Silj'ęedqá' Paul Jones Yee Haadzii'ii

(Díí kwii naaltsoos biká'ágíí nihahastóí Paul Jones Naabeehó dine'é bá hoot'áát-jí yá 'alqajį' dah nááneesdáhígíí yee haadzii'ii 'át'é hastóí béesh bqah dah naaz'ání t'óó niná'nil yęedqá' Tségháhoodzánígi 'áłah siljį'go. Nihahastóí yee haadzii'ii niliinii t'áá 'át'é k'ad kwii naaltsoos bikáá' 'ájółéhégi 'át'ée ndi doo bííghah da. Háálá t'áá nízadgóo saad neist'i' 'éi bee 'át'é. 'Éi bqago t'áá 'áłkéé' dah naazh-jaa'go naaltsoos nihá bikáá' 'ánál'įh dooleet. Díí saad 'áłkéé' nínilígíí doo ts'ídá 'ákót'ęego yee yááłti' da, ndi 'áát-yiłnii 'éiyá t'óó ch'idaast'ánigo kwii baa hani'. Kodóó kót'ęego saad bighqah náádét'i':)

Náá'ákóne' bee hanáádeesdzihígíí 'éi 'ólta'. Nihahastóí kódoó 'alqajį' dah sidáa nt'é'ígíí 'abíníđqá' 'ákót'ęego yee haadzii'. 'Ólta' naagháagi t'áá hótsoago łahgóo łá' dahoodzaa siljį'go 'át'é. Jó 'éi łá' t'áá 'ákót'ęego nihíł béeđahózin. 'Ákwii t'áá hazh'óó baa 'ahééh 'ilj. Shí 'áłdó' díí 'ólta' naagháagi t'áá yęego bidiishkaalgo ntsékees. Nihí hastóí béesh nihqah dah náadaas'nilígíí shjį 'áłdó' t'áá 'anót-tso 'ákót'ęego baa nitsídaahkees. Díí 'ólta' baa nídeit'ínígíí t'ahdoo nihidanilt'eehgóó 'át'é. 'Áko kodóó t'áá nihí baa nitsídaahkees, shahastóí. Háłish dó' nihá 'ádooníł. Nlélí diné bił kéedahoht'įįgóó díí 'ólta' haz'qagi bá baa nídaaht'į, hazh'óó t'áá nihí bee na'ák'itsídaah-kees. Nlélí kéedahoht'įįgóó nihitah tádííyáago díkwiiigo shjį t'áá 'ákót'ęego bee haasdzii'ii ni'. Nihí łá' kodóó baa ntsídeikeesgo 'ólta' yolyéii ts'ídá 'éi t'éiyá nihíká 'adoolwołgo baa ntsí-deikees. 'Éi t'áá 'ákót'ęego nihináát bee hanásdzih. 'Áłk'idqá' lá 'éi t'áá 'aaníí na'al-dloosh t'éiyá naanish daniljįgo yá'át'ęehgo bee náás da'ildee' ni. 'Índa t'áá ha'át'ęéhgóó da naadqá' 'anídajijihgo 'éi ch'iyáán daniljįgo bee náás da'ildee'. Díí k'ad doo t'óó baiish-dloho 'ádishnii da. T'áá 'aaníí 'ákót'ęego níléi bitł'áahdidqá' nihadahastóí yęę dóó daní-hizáanii yęę da yaa naaskai. Yá'át'ęehgo bee 'iináá nt'éé' shq'shin díí k'ad kwii baa ch'í-honí'ánígíí, 'áyaaní da yá'át'ęehgo yee náás danihideezhja'go k'ad kqó t'áátáhagi 'át'ęego k'ee'q q niit'įł. Nlélí Hwéeldi hoolyéedęę' nínáda'iis'náago Naabeehó niidlinii nídani-hi'dółtahgo náhást'ėidi míłjį' 'anída'jiltah ha'níigo baa hani'. 'Áko k'ad 'éi tsosts'idiin

(Continued on page 13)

dóo bi'qq hastáqdi mílfgóo k'ee'qq niit'íí. Díí nihidine'é k'ee'qq noot'íígií beego kojí káyah bikáá' kééhwiit'íí dooleetgo daashíí honíltso go nihá 'ahééhodeenii' yéé k'ad bilááh niit'áqgo doo hoo'a' da. 'Áko ndi t'áálahági 'át'éego k'ee'qq niit'íí. 'Áko k'ad kodóo náásgóo daa-yit'ée dooleetgo baa nitsídaahkees? 'Ólta' lá t'éiyá ni. Nihidine'é 'ídahoot'aahgo wónáás-dóo shíí íahjí t'áá 'atah diikah. Jó 'éi lq'i' 'ákó-t'éego nihił béeedahózin k'ad. 'Áádóo nihidine'é k'ad ía' níléi Chicago hoolyéedi bídahani'. Ía' 'e'e'aahjí tónteel biniit'aadi bídahani' Los Angeles hoolyéedi, San Francisco, 'índa Portland, Oregon dahoolyéégóo da. 'Aadóo níléi ha'a'aahjí tónteel biniit'aadi ía' bínáádahani'. 'Áko ndi dzqqdi kééhwiit'íinii t'ahdii doo nihí'diináah da. Jó nihidin'é ía' 'ákót'éego yaa nitsí dadiikéezgo k'ad níléi 'áadi na'ádidaadzil. 'Índa kojí 'ałdó' íahgo kónáánát'é. 'Éi shíí ía' t'áá 'ákót'éego dadoohts'a'. Níléi háadi da naanish há nishódahoot'eehgo 'ákóq' 'ada'ii-nééh dooleet ha'nínigíi t'áá ch'ééh 'ál'í ha'nii-go bqa dahani'. Biniinaa 'át'ei 'éi nihił bée-dahózin. Bilagáanají ndahazt'i'ii doo nihił béeéhózin da 'éi bee 'át'é. Bá 'éehoniilzingo shíí t'áadoo 'át'éhégoó 'áadi 'atah honiidlqo doo-leetgo 'át'é. 'Áko díi biniinaa ch'ééh 'ál'í ha'nínigíi bee tsídazdókeesgo 'ólta' wolyéi bee 'ałkéé' jidót'éhégi 'át'é. Háálá 'éi t'éiyá bee 'ihónéedzq. Kodóo 'índa há'át'íhi da doo nihá nítzilgóo hool'áa dooleet. 'Ólta'góo nidasoohekaii nihił béeedahózin. 'Éi bqqgo nihidine'é bee ndanohtingo yá'át'ééh. 'Ałk'idq' níléi Hwéeldi hoolyéédéé' dah nída'diildee'go nihahastói yéé, nihizáanii yéé da 'ólta' 'adaadeidiist'áqgo 'áádéé' bée'ílnii'. Kodi ninádahaaskaigo 'ólta' 'adaadeidiist'ánéé yich'í' ni' daazl'íí. T'áa ch'ééh 'ál'ígo wónáásdóo siláoo hatahgóo nikidadiikai niha'áłchíní 'ólta'íi' nidahohníł ha'níigo. T'áa 'aaníí' áłchíní nidazhnił'in íeh nt'ée' 'íidq'. 'Éi t'áa 'íiyisíi bénáshniih. Hoo-ghangi t'áa shí t'éiyá 'ashkii nishíígo shaa dajíchi' íeh nt'ée'. 'Áłchíní yiniyee ndaakaiígíi ía' 'aadéé' yigáál ha'niihgo hooghan góne' yaateel da shik'éedajii'nił nt'ée' ndashizh-nił'ingo. Nt'ée' shíí íah t'áadoo hadazh'dees'íí da lá. 'Ashkii 'ólta' yíghahgi nanise' léi' hólqo lá hodoo'niid. T'áa 'áko 'ólta'góo shíł dah 'adiildee'. Jó 'akon, 'íidq' 'ákót'éego ha'áł-chíní nidazhnił'in íeh nt'ée' lá. K'ad 'éi doo 'ákót'éé da. Laanaa ha'níigo k'ad 'ákóq' nihahastói 'ólta' nihá yaa nída'ookqah. 'Índa níléi ha'a'aahdi Glenn Emmons wolyéego nihi-nant'a'í nihá dah sidáhígíi ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíi

nihá yidiilkaal díi 'ólta' naagháagi. 'Áłchíní 'ólta' yíghahgi nidanise'ígíi kónááhoo'éhé t'áa 'ałtso 'ólta' bá hólqo dooleet níigo k'ad níláahdi yaa nídaat'í. 'Akót'é jó 'akon, sha-hastói. Nihí' dó' t'áa 'ánółtso 'ákót'éego baa yinóht'íigo yá'át'ééh. T'áa 'ánółtso nihił bée-dahózingo k'ad 'ákóq' 'ólta' díí' 'ał'qq 'át'éego nihá hólqo. Kin dah naazhjaagóo da'ólta'á-gíi lá, 'índa t'áa 'ałk'idq' nihida'ólta' yéé, dóo níléi t'óo'di da'ólta' ha'nínigíi lá, dóo kin chidí bee ndaadzízígíi bíi' da'ólta'ágíi lá. 'Éi bíł díí' 'ał'qq 'át'é. Díi 'ákódaat'éhígíi t'ahdoo ía' 'ákót'éego nihá niit'aah da nt'ée'. Ía' lá doo nihił 'adaanii da ndi ha'át'íish dó' bee bohónedzq. Jó t'áa 'íiyisíi 'ádingo 'ałdó' doo yá'át'ééh da. 'Áko t'áa baa 'ahééh 'íllígo 'át'é díi nihá shóozt'e'ígíi. T'áa 'ako ndi t'áa daada nízahjí' niha'áłchíní yee 'ídahoot'aah, 'éi bqq-go t'áa bidadootkaal. Jó k'ad nihił béeedahózin. Jaa'dijoollee ha'nínigíi jílígo t'áadoo hasihígi da nahalingo ntsáhákees íeh lá. 'Ákót'éego bik'í tsidasidoołkéezgo shq' baa nidasóoht'íid kwii naaki náahai yéedq'. Baa nidasóoht'íid-go díi 'ólta' 'ałkéé' honí'áqgo naakits'áadahjí' nihool'áhígíi niha'áłchíní yíghah nda'íiteeh dóo nówohjí' t'áa 'ínáádahoot'aah dooleet da-dooniid. 'Ákódzaqgo béeso ía' bá bits'á da-soonil sil'íí. 'Éi yéé binahjí' k'ad níléi bidziilgo da'ólta'di niha'áłchíní neeznádiin dóo bi'qq naadiin tsosts'id yilt'éego da'ólta' nihi'di'níigo nát'qq' bee nihił náhóoni' kwii 'akée'di 'álah náásoohdl'í'édq'. Bini' niha'áłchíní náásgóo náada'ólta'go yá'át'ééh. Háadi da yéego da-diizts'áq'go kqo bilagáana ía' niha'dah naaz-dáhígóo niha'áłchíní t'áa bí ía' nihá dah naaz-dáa dooleet dadohnígo shíí 'ádaht'í, kwá'ási-ní. 'Áko ts'ídá t'áa 'aaníí' 'ákót'é. T'áa 'aaníí-góo 'ákót'éego baa nídaht'í. Háálá níléi ha'á-t'éegi da bilagáana nihíká 'adoolwoł biniyee nihaa yígháhq kwii doo shíł yá'áhoochqo da, doo hats'íi da lá daaníigo t'óo nihits'áq' dah náhdiikááh, t'áá'á'í, naaki da nibéedahaháah-go. Bá 'ólta'í danílinii doo t'áa 'éi t'éiyá 'áá-dishníi da Náánálahjí binaanish ndaat'i'ii t'áa 'ákót'éego ía' nihits'áq' 'anáhákááh. 'Áko ndi ía' t'áálahági 'át'éego nihitahgi bídaaszil. Baa 'ahééh 'íllí lá 'ákót'éego. Bilagáana nihinaalnish shíí 'ákót'éego t'áa 'ałtso binaanish yidadiilkaalgo dashq' k'ad daanízahgóo náás-deekai dooleet nt'ée' t'óo 'íllí k'ad. 'Aadóo 'índa ha'át'éegi da bilagáana t'áa yá'át'ééhgo nihinaalnish yileehgo náánálahgóo nihits'áq' 'adajiinił. Ha'át'éego lá ts'ídá t'áa 'íiyisíi bíł 'ahéedahosiilz'íid dóo bíł 'ahídaneeldingo náa-

(Continued on page 14)

(Continued from page 13)

nálahgo nihits'áq' dah náádazhdiilóóz dadii'-
niigo ch'ééh baā hááhodiildla'. 'Ákót'éego
'át'é kwá'ásini.

"'Ákó'oolyéeni lá 'aadéé' bilagáana nihi-
ch'i' yá 'qayidinítágo 'aadéé' bilagáana t'óó
nihik'i nídiikai ni. Bilagáana 'altso baa nihi-
dizhní'á." ha'níigo 'atdó' ha'át'éegi da bee
shik'éhát'ááh niljigo dzagdi shaa náhát'ééh.
Kóq' dah nahisóótánigíí shíí'á' 'ákódashidoh-
niigo 'át'é. 'Áko ndi 'éi doo 'ákót'éé da. Kojí
'ihoo'aah wolyéii bee yá'át'ééh dahodeezt'i'j
ga' baa ntséskees shí. 'Índa bilagáana bizaad
nihi' béeadahózinii t'áá 'ákót'éego bee danó'í'.
'Áko shq' ha'át'éego t'áá sáhá nihi' 'éedahó-
zingo nihidine'é bí' kééhwit'iinii doo bee bíká
'iilyeedgóó t'óó t'áá 'adíghahágo bí' 'aniit'éé
dooleet? T'áá nihi' béeadahózinigíí bee náás
da'ahíiniijáahgo 'éi yá'át'ééh. Jó shí 'ákót'éé-
go baa ntséskees. 'Éi 'áátدابijini bilagáana
'altso baa nihidizhní'á ha'nínigíí. Kojí bila-
gáana bí' hadahwiisdzodéé' t'áá nihik'ee ni-
tsiná'áldahgo 'át'é. Doo t'áá chaat da nihi-
láahgo dadighas da. Jó 'ániid Yootóóji hahoo-
dzooigíí biyi'j'í naat'ánii Governor Simms wol-
yéhigíí 'ání, ní'ch'i' halni'í ha'nínigíí yii'j'
haadzii'go. "Díí k'ad Bikágí Yishtízhii wolyéii
'ádínáádeidooh'ni'go 'atah binaatnish dooleet
nihi'di'nínigíí ts'ídá t'áá doo 'asohodoobéesh
da. Ha'át'éédéé' béeso nídidit'áatgo bee bík'i
diildzi'. Naaltsoos da yá naazdáa dooleetii dá
háádéé' béeso bá nídadidit'áatgo kwii nihá
naalnish dooleet. Jó 'akon, 'akódaat'éhigíí
baqgo doo biniil'áq' da ndi Indians binaatnish
dooleet danihiijini." jó níigo yee haadzi'í Gov-
ernor Simms. 'Ákwii bee nabik'í tsínááhákees-
go bilagáana doo t'áá k'ad nánihidiijaa' da.
'Áko daats'í t'óó díí k'ad 'aniit'éhégi 'ániit'éé
dooleet. T'áá nihí biniiyé 'ádá nahwiit'áago
biniiyé hasht'e 'ádiilnéehgo k'ad t'áá shíí
ráa'jigo da 'anihídi'doodzi' dishni' ga'. 'Éi
baqgo 'ihoo'aah wolyéii, 'ólta' wolyéii ts'ídá
'aláqji' shini' niljigo ntsékees. Bee shíká
'adoohjah nihíínish'ní hastóí béesh nihqah dah
náádaas'nílii. 'Índa Wááshindoon nihinant'a'í
dajílinii dó' bee shíká 'azhdoojah hwiínish'ní
t'áá 'ájiltso. Háálá shidine'é hótsoago bee bi-
ch'i' 'anáhoót'i'. 'Ólta' wolyéii 'éi t'éiyá bá'á'
yidoolíitgo baa ntséideikes, 'éi baq 'ádíshni'.
(Kwii diné 'ahínáadaazkad.)

(to be continued)

INAUGURAL SPEECH OF PAUL JONES, CHAIRMAN
NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

April 4, 1955, 1:30 p.m.

My next point is education. I was very pleased when
my predecessor, Mr. Ahkeah, mentioned this morning

that during his administration education was one of the
fields in which a wonderful step forward had been taken.
I most assuredly agree with him in that connection and
it is my purpose, and I hope it is the purpose of the whole
Council, to continue in the direction of providing all of
our Navajo children with an opportunity for education.
We have not done everything that it is possible to do in
this connection. Much still remains to be done and we
must place that responsibility not with our neighbors or
with anyone else, but with ourselves the Council. Take
upon yourselves the responsibility for seeing that the peo-
ple you represent are well provided for in terms of edu-
cation for their children. I have made that plea to you
in many meetings over the reservation. The salvation and
hope of our Navajo people lies in education. At one time,
and I mean nothing disrespectful when I say it, we made
our living on livestock and a little corn patch. That was
the beginning of our livelihood and it must have been
good because we have increased in population to a great
degree. When we returned from Ft. Sumner there were
about 9,000 Navajos. There are now 76,000. You know
that the Navajos must have had something quite ade-
quate to permit them to keep on increasing. However,
due to our increased population, we have occupied nearly
all the space on our reservation. There is no vacant
spot and we are still increasing. Where do we go from
here? We must be educated in order to be absorbed with
the rest of the people in these United States of ours. We
have all seen that point clearly already. We have Navajos
in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon,
and if you please even on the Atlantic Coast. They are
not yet in great numbers there but they are beginning
to accustom themselves, and they are beginning to be
accepted by the society in which they move. It has been
stated on the Council floor that the reason for which re-
location is not successful as it might be is because of the
lack of education. That should inspire us to go forward.
Those of you who have been educated must tell your peo-
ple the benefits of education. It is the greatest hope that
we have for our Navajo people. We do like our forefa-
thers did when they returned from Ft. Sumner, after they
had agreed to the education of their children. When
they returned to the reservation they said that they were
dissatisfied with Ft. Sumner. They were dissatisfied with
the plan to take the Navajos to some other place, and
they agreed to literally anything in order to be permitted
to return to the Navajo reservation. As result, their lead-
ers agreed to place the children in school to be educated
after their resettlement in the Navajo country. However,
when they returned they were reluctant to send their
children to school. The Federal Government had to send
police out to gather the children for school, I remember
myself distinctly. I was of school age at that time. My
mother and father used to hide me under sheepskins and
blankets when they saw a person coming who represent-
ed the schools. I was the only boy in the family. They
used to hide me when they saw the school people or the
policemen coming for fear that these representatives
would say that my parents had a boy of school age and
that they had to send him to school. However, one bright
day they made a mistake. My parents were not on the
lookout, and someone saw me, even though I was hiding
behind the hogan. That person said "That boy must go
to school." So away I went to school. But our eyes are
now open to the advantages that school has for us, and
we have gone ahead with plans for more adequate edu-

(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)

cation. It is the program of Commissioner Emmons and his staff to see that every child of school age is in school by 1956. I was greatly pleased to notice in the press how Congress complimented the Commissioner for the stand that he has taken. All of you Councilmen who know of the efforts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, know that our people are grateful for what he is doing for us, and let me tell you, my friends, let us go all out to see that our children are placed in some sort of school. We have four types of schools serving the reservation. We have the bordertown schools, we have the off-reservation schools and we have the trailer type of schools. We did not have them before. They are not so good, these trailer schools. But they are better than nothing. If we did not have those things we would be dissatisfied. Now we have them we do not like them and they are not the best. Nevertheless we have something which can be used for the education of our Navajo children. Let us make use of all these things. Our eyes are sufficiently open now that we see the benefit of education. You, the Tribal members, and particularly the old members, saw this requirement more clearly two years ago than you did in the past and you said, "We will set up a fund so that these high school graduates of ours will be able to attend schools of higher learning, colleges and universities." And we were reminded at the last meeting of the Tribal Council that we presently have 127 young men and women of our Navajo Tribe who are in the process of getting that higher education. We have said that we will educate these young Navajo men and women so that they may supersede some of the white people on the reservation. Some of the white people employed on the reservation find their lives lonesome and their work isolated. They come here, but at most many of them stay only a year or two. It is too lonesome. It is too sandy for many of them. That is why we cannot keep them as long as we might like. I have reference not only to the teachers but to those employed in other types of work. However, I would like to make the observation, that among the white employees there are many consecrated individuals who devote their lives to working out the problems of various groups of people, including our own Navajo people, and many of whom have spent many years on our reservation and are still here. If we had more of the latter kind of employees, we would most surely be farther ahead than we are at the present time. We appreciate those good people. When they are transferred from one area to another, we make a fuss about it. We say that "There is a man or woman that we like. He comes into our hogan and partakes of our humble meal. We appreciate that. All of us do. We are glad." We have many of that kind of employee actually. Let us all do our best to see that our Navajo children are educated, however.

I have been accused, and maybe some of you have made this accusation. "You are inviting the States of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah to come in here and take hold of our Navajo people." However, I would like to contradict that. That is not it. I have seen the advantages of education. Many of our educated people also see that. Why should we keep that for ourselves and not be concerned with other people who do not know the advantages? In fact, the other day, listening to the radio, Governor Simms made a statement regarding the pressure that is being brought by the Federal Government on the various States where there are Indian popu-

lations to make it their responsibility to look after the Indians rather than the Federal Government. He said, "We do not have the finances or personnel, but nevertheless the pressure is being brought." They feel it more than we do. Why should we not be prepared for the time when we will naturally have to be members of the States rather than be clannish and live isolated from the rest of the world? That is a reason, and there are other good reasons for which I have said that I will try my best, with the help of the Councilmen and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to secure further education for our Navajo people. (Applause)

Naat'áanii Nídaa Dooleet

Kéyah Naabeehó dine'é yikáá' kóodahat'í-nígíí bikáá'góó 'ahee danízhago Naat'áanii t'áá'tá'í ha'nínígíí naboohyáanii Assistant Superintendent dei'nínígíí nídaago 'ánídooníít ha'níigo baa hwiiníníst'íí lá. Díí Naat'áanii diné bitahgóó nídaa dooleet ha'nínígíí T'iis-ts'óóz Nídeeshgizh hoolyéedi 'ta' sídaa dooleet lá, Naat'áannii Néezdi dó'. Tséhootsooigi, dóó Ch'ínííldi dóó Tó Naneesdizídi dó' lá. 'Áko 'ashdlago bit haz'áq dooleet lá.

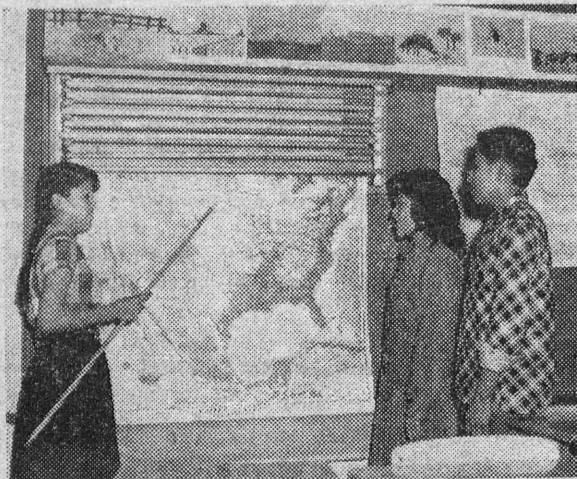
"Díí Naat'áanii 'ashdlago bit haz'ánígíí t'áá 'altso Tségháhoodzánígi Naat'áanii T'áá'tá'í, Mr. G. Warren Spaulding, wolyé-hígíí yiyaa sinil dooleet." níí lá Indians Binant'a'í Glenn Emmons wolyéego níléi ha'a-'aahdi nihá sídáhígíí. 'Éí shíí 'atah yaa yíníst'ííldgo díí diné bitahgóó naat'áanii nídaago 'ánídaalyaa. "Naat'áanii daazl'íí shíí bee 'íhólnííh nilíinii t'áá nitsaago dayó'ta' dooleet. 'Índa t'áadoo le'é hadahat'éehii bohó-néedzqá góne' t'áá bí ha'át'éego diné yá 'íidoolíít. 'Áko ndi Naat'áanii T'áá'tá'í ha'nínígíí doo bit 'ajó'ta' da nahalingo bilááh-góó ha'át'íhii da baa níjít'íí dooleekígíí 'éi doo 'ázhdooníít da." níí lá 'atdó'. Naat'áanii diné bitahgóó nídaago 'ánályaagíí beego t'áá diné bitahgi t'áadoo le'é bá nibéého-yoozííh dooleet. 'Aadóó 'índa 'ei ga' nihi-nant'a'í lá 'ííldgo diné yíí 'ahéedahólzingo yá naazdáa dooleet. 'Éidígíí beego díí diné bitahgóó naat'áannii nídaago 'ályaagíí t'áá yá'át'ééh." níí lá 'atdo' Emmons.

Naat'áanii dadooleet ha'nínígíí naaki t'áá bééhózin. Naat'áanii Néezjí Mr. Elvin G. Jones lá, 'índa Tó Naneesdizíí 'éi M. A. South. 'Éí díízhini binaanish ch'ét'ééh dooleet. Náá-ná'ahgóó 'éi 'aak'eego 'índa béedahózin dooleet lá.

FIVE SUB-AGENCIES FOR NAVAJOS

The Navajo Agency will have five sub-agencies. Each sub-agency will have an assistant superintendent. The reservation will be divided into the following sub-agencies: Shiprock and Crownpoint in New Mexico, Fort De-

(Continued on page 16)



These students are studying geography. One of them is giving an oral report to her classmates. This classroom is at Intermountain School, Brigham City, Utah.

Íléí 'adahwiis'áágóó kéyah bikáá' 'adahoo-t'éegi bídahojil'aah íléí da'ólta'di. Kwii naa-zínígíí Intermountain hoolyéedi da'ólta'ágíí ía' 'adaat'í. Tsin dah jootíígo biká'ágíí 'éí íléí 'adahoot'éego hoł bée'hoozinígíí baa nahojil-ni'go bikáá'.

(Continued from page 15)

fiance, Chinle and Tuba City in Arizona.

Commissioner Glenn Emmons said, "Each of the sub-agencies will report directly to General Superintendent, G. Warren Spaulding, at Window Rock, Arizona. In addition he said, "each sub-agency director will have broad authority to make on-the-spot decisions within a framework of general policy and procedure." Mr. Emmons continued, "In brief this means bringing the administration of Navajo affairs closer to the people themselves."

Mr. Emmons announced that two positions had already been filled, namely, Shiprock by Elvin G. Jonas, and Tuba City by Marion A. South. Both these offices and Crownpoint are to open for business June 30. The remaining two will open in late summer or early in the fall.

Havasupai Dine'é

Bidáá' Ha'azt'i' hoolyé'hédóó yaago íléí tsékooh hatsoh góyaa bikágí yishtłizhii ha'nínígíí ía' kéédahat'í. Bilagáanají Havasupai deiłní. Dinéjį shíí 'éí haayit'éego dayózhíí shq'-shin. Góóhniinii daats'í. Jó t'áá 'éí 'ałts'á ní-daazt'i'ígíí ía' 'át'éegi 'át'éego baa dahojilni' díí Havasupai wolyé ha'nínígíí. T'ah nahdégé' 'éí doo bił na'adáa da řt'ée' jini. Jó k'ad 'inda bił na'addágo yee dahool'a' lá t'áá bí.

'Áko ndi łjį' dóó dzqnééz 'adaat'éii da t'éiyá bee bich'í' bidahóót'i' jini. T'óó 'ałk'éé-da'aztiingo íléí tsékooh góyaa bich'í' bidahool'a' jini. T'áá bí ndi t'áá 'ákót'éego t'éiyá t'áadoo le'é ch'iyáán da 'adaat'éii 'adił yah 'adayligeeh. Naaltsoos neiyéhé da t'áá 'ákó-t'éego t'éiyá naaltsoos niyiyeeh lá.

Díí tsékooh góyaa kéédahat'í ha'nínígíí bi-ch'í' bida'doodáát bee hoo'a' dóó k'ad bídáa'gi łjį' ía' biniyé shijéé'. 'Éí bik'é nda'jiiléeego tsékooh góyaa bee bidajighááh dóó 'áádégé' bee háájídááh, há hoo'íinii t'áá bóoltq'go.

T'áá shiidq'a'dii tsékooh góyaa kéédahat'í jini díí Havasupai wolyé ha'nínígíí. Doo bił na'adáa dago biniinaa lq'í doo hoł bée'dahózin da.

'Áko ndi t'áadoo le'é doo ts'ídá bídin hó-yéé'góó kéédahat'íí lá. 'Atsinilt'ish 'ííł'jįgo bee da'diltł'ígíí ía' neis'qago 'éí bee 'aná'iil-ki'ígíí néit'aah lá. Béesh hataat'í da beedahóló.

'Aak'eejį' hodidilzhishgo t'áadoo le'é nída-nit'jįhgo 'ałdó' neeni yaa ninákah lá.

Hootah nídaakahii daniyah dooleet'ígíí dó' hólóogo 'ályaa lá k'ad. 'Áádóó t'áá háiiida díí Tsékooh hatsoh góyaa hootah deesháát nízín shíí k'ad bee haz'qago 'át'éé lá. 'Ałtsé naaltsoos 'ákóq 'ájił'jįhgo 'éí t'áá 'ałtsojį' 'ééhó-zingo kodóó 'ákóq dashdiighááh. Tourist Manager, Supai, Arizona, via Grand Canyon 'ájił'jįhgo 'áadi nídeidiłtsos dóó 'áádégé' hani' náhádleeł.

THE HAVASUPAI INDIANS INVITE VISITORS

The Havasupai Indians will allow visitors in their country this year. The Havasupai live around Supai, Arizona. Visitors have not been welcomed before.

It is very difficult to reach Havasupai country. The people live in deep canyons. You must travel eight miles on horseback. Food and mail are brought by mules.

Now, visitors will be able to rent horses. Havasupai guides will show them the country.

The Havasupai came to their canyon home many years ago. Not many people have seen them. This is because the Havasupai land is so hard to reach.

There is electric power at Supai. It comes from gasoline motor. However, the electricity is on for only a little while each day. Motion pictures are shown. Some people have phonographs.

Visiting Indians come to Supai to watch the Peach Festival. At this time there is dancing and the people play games. The Peach Festival is held in late August or early September.

The Havasupai Tribal Council has built a lodge for visitors. People who would like to visit Havasupai land can write for information to, Tourist Manager; Supai, Arizona; via Grand Canyon.

THE TENTATIVE DATE FOR THE NINTH
ANNUAL NAVAJO TRIBAL FAIR
AT WINDOW ROCK, ARIZONA
IS SEPT. 9, 10, 11, 1955

Message to **FARM WORKERS!**

Why **YOUR CHILDREN** Should Go to **SCHOOL**



Education Helps Your Children

All children need education. Your child has a right to education. Schools give children a chance to be good respected citizens.



A New Law Gives Your Children Time To Go To School

Children under 16 are not allowed to work in the fields during school hours. This law is the same everywhere in the United States. It does not apply to children working on their parent's own farm.



Everyone Should Know About This Law

Some men from the United States Department of Labor may talk to you about this law. They are your friends. They want to help you and your children.



Your Employer Must Obey This Law

The Labor Department men may talk to your employer. They will tell him not to let children under 16 work in the fields during school hours. Children under 16 may work before and after school and in vacations.



Help Your Employer Obey The Law

Do not let your children under 16 work in the fields during school hours. Send them to school instead. Children over 16 may work at any time in the fields. Have papers with you to show their age.

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN A BETTER CHANCE. SEND THEM TO SCHOOL.

James P. Mitchell, Secretary
U. S. Department of Labor

Washington
December 1954

**T'áádoo Le'é K'éedadilyééhgóó Ninádaat'nishii Kót'éego
Hani' Nihich'í' 'Ályaa Lá.**

**Niha'átchíní bíní' da'ólta'go yá'át'ééh. Biniyé
'áhá'nínii kót'é:**

'Íhoo'aah Wolyéii T'éiyá Bee 'Ihónéedzq.

'Éi bqago niha'átchíní t'áá 'altso da'óltago yá'át'ééh. 'Átchíní t'áá 'altso 'iidóot-
tahgo bee bá haz'q, 'áko ta' 'ólta' bqaq yit'jii dooleetígíí ts'idá doo 'ál'jii da. Háálá
'ólta' t'éiyá yá'át'éehgo yee náás doogáát, 'áko náás hodeeshzhiizhgóó háadi da
doo t'óó baa 'oodloh da dooleet. 'Éi biniyé 'ádaha'ní.

Bee Nahaz'áanii Bá Hólóqogo 'Át'é 'Ólta'.

'Átchíní hastq'áadah bináahai dóo wóshdégé' yaago hodees'áago ta' da'ólta'go ta'
'éi bíní' naalnish ha'niigo 'atah kéyah yinaalnish dooleetígíí doo bee haz'q da.
Jó 'éi nléi kéyah bikáá' k'éeda'dilyéehii binda'anishgóó 'áátyílní kwii. United
States wolyéego kéyah t'áá'la' bizhi' niljigo Wááshindoon biyaa sinilígíí bikáá'
'adahwiis'áágóó t'áá nítéél nt'éé' 'ákót'éego bee haz'q. Doo t'áá kwii t'éiyá 'ákó-
t'éego bee 'aahwiinít'jii da. 'Áko ndi t'áá 'iíyisíí t'áá hó ha'átchíní niljigo kéyah
bina'anishgi yee háká 'anájahgo 'éi doo bee 'aahwiinít'jii da.

**Díi Beehaz'áanii Ha'nínígíí Hazhó'ó Nihít Béedahózingo
Yá'át'ééh.**

Naanish bee bídahólníihii United States Department of Labor wolyéego ta' yee
dah yikah Wááshindoon yá ndaalnishii. 'Éi nléi naanish nídahadleehgóó t'áá
'altsogo yik'i dadéez'jii. 'Áko 'éidígíí ha'át'éegi da ta' yíghááh ha'niigo hazhó'ó
ndeíidótkid. Nihiká 'adoolwol yiniyé nídadikah, 'éi bqago t'áádoo bich'í' dasoh-
tí'í. Háálá niha'átchíní bá yá'át'ééhjii dóo t'áá nihí nihá yá'át'ééhjii nihá yaa
nídaat'jii 'éi bee 'át'é.

**Há Na'anishii Dó' Bik'ehgóó 'Ájít'éé Doo Díi
Beehaz'áanii.**

Bá nida'anishí dajiliinii dó' t'áá bee hach'í' yádaati'go 'át'é díi beehaz'áanii ha-
nínígíí. Naanish Bee Bídahólníihii yiniyé haa nídaakah. Háálá 'átchíní ta' da'ól-
ta'go, ta' 'éi há ndaalnish dooleetígíí doo bee haz'q da. 'Átchíní béeso ta' yik'é
nidoolnish lá t'áá bee haz'qago 'át'é ní, 'áko ndi yiniinaa 'ólta' niyiisíih doolee-
tígíí 'éi doo bee haz'q da. Nléi shjigo doo da'ólta' dago 'éi nihíla. 'Éi ha'át'éegi
da béeso ta' yik'é naalnishgo doo bee 'aahwiinít'jii da 'átchíní. 'Áko ndi 'ólta'jii
'aghá bá bichqhwíidéeni'. 'Éi 'éiyá 'ákót'é 'íishjqq.

Bá Nida'nishii Bee Bíká 'Anáhjah.

Naaltsoos bee 'ééhózinii niha'átchíní dabízhí' dóo béedááháiígíí dabikáa'go bee
ndaahjaahgo yá'át'ééh. 'Áko bá ndaat'nishígíí bíł béedahózin dooleet. 'Índa lahjí
'ólta' baa na'aldeehgo 'átchíní hastq'áadah dóo yaago béedááháiígíí t'áádoo
naanish bich'í' dah daahnií. 'Ólta' bídaahniígo 'éi yá'át'ééh t'áá 'altso. T'áá 'aa-
nii nléi ha'át'éegi da 'ólta' bita' náhoot'aahgo na'anishígíí 'éi doo bee 'aahwiiní-
t'jii da. 'Íishjqq 'ákót'é. Naaltsoos bee 'ééhózinii nidaahjaah ha'nínígíí dó' béé-
daat'niih.

HAA'Í YEE' NIHA'ÁŁCHINÍ BADI'NOH'AAH. 'ÓLTA' BIDAAHNIŁGO BÍNÍ' DA'ÓLTA'.